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Jeffrey Scott Eder

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ASSET TRUST, INC.
2020 MALTBY ROAD
SUITE 7362
BOTHELL, WA 98021

EXAMINER

CHENCINSKI, SIEGFRIED E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/761,670	Applicant(s) EDER, JEFFREY SCOTT	
	Examiner SIEGFRIED E. CHENCINSKI	Art Unit 3695	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 February 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 89-132 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 89-132 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/17/11, 4/02/11</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Claims 89-132 are pending.

Claims 115-132 are new.

The rejections under 35 USC 101 are maintained for claims 89 – 114 and added for new claims 121-132.

The rejections under 35 USC 112 are maintained for claims 89 – 114 and added for new claims 121-132.

The rejections under 35 USC 103(a) are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. **Claims 89-97 and 127-132 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101** because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Independent claim 89 recites a process comprising compute and compute. Independent claim 127 recites a process comprising receive, transform, receive, perform and manage. Dependent claims 90-97 and 128-132 are rejected because of their dependence on independent claim 89 and 121, respectively.

Based on Supreme Court precedent, a proper process must be tied to another statutory class or transform underlying subject matter to a different state or thing (*Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 184 (1981); *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 588 n.9 (1978); *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972); *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 787-88 (1876)). Since neither of these requirements is met by the claim, the method is not considered a patent eligible process under 35 U.S.C. 101. To qualify as a statutory process, the claim should positively recite the other statutory class to which it is tied, for example by identifying the apparatus that accomplished the method steps or positively

reciting the subject matter that is being transformed, for example by identifying the material that is being changed to a different state. Without these elements the invention involves human interaction which is not patentable subject matter.

The machine-or-transformation test is a two-branched inquiry; an applicant may show that a process claim satisfies § 101 either by showing that his claim is tied to a particular machine, or by showing that his claim transforms an article. See Benson, 409 U.S. at 70. Certain considerations are applicable to analysis under either branch. First, as illustrated by Benson and discussed below, the use of a specific machine or transformation of an article must impose meaningful limits on the claim's scope to impart patent-eligibility. See Benson, 409 U.S. at 71-72. Second, the involvement of the machine or transformation in the claimed process must not merely be insignificant extra-solution activity. See Flook, 437 U.S. at 590. (*In re Bilski*, En banc, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Washington, DC, Oct. 30, 2008). Per *In re Bilski*, these requirements must be present in each meaningful limitation step and must not merely rely on such limitations in the preamble.

In the instant case, regarding claims 89-89, the limitations beginning with compute, compute, perform and generate contain significant solution activity and must each therefore contain the statutory component or refer to it. The limitations

Further, the statutory component must more specifically be an automated programmed electronic computer or programmed computer processor or programmed computer server, since simply a computer could mean a human using a desktop computer to perform all of the linking steps by hand using various tools including a computer to perform all of the claimed tasks. For example, the first limitation containing the statutory component should be stated as "computing through the use of an automated programmed electronic computer system for one or more ...". Then, if the claimed invention is in fact a computer automated process, each additional step could be written as "computing by the computer ..." or "performing by the computer ...". Otherwise a human could still be using a computer to perform any steps which simply claim a "computer system".

If there were insignificant solution steps such as receiving of data, each such step could optionally be stated as "by" the computer system ...". It is unclear to the examiner whether Applicant's disclosure supports the needed statutory components since a human figure is included in the drawings.

Applicant may have support for overcoming this rejection. If so, Applicant needs to point the location of the needed support in the response to this office action.

Please note the Board of Patent Appeals Informative Opinion *Ex parte Langemyer et al*-
http://iplaw.bna.com/iplw/5000/split_display.adp?fedfid=10988734&vname=ippqcases2&wsn=500826000&searchid=6198805&doctypeid=1&type=court&mode=doc&split=0&scm=5000&pg=0

3. Claims 89-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The result of generate and output a list is abstract according to the above guidelines. Dependent claims 90-97, 99-105 and 107-114 are rejected because of their dependence on rejected independent claims 89, 98 and 106.

4. Claims 98-105 and 121-126 are rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Independent claim 98 is directed to a computer-readable storage medium. Dependent claims 99-105 are rejected because of their dependence on claims 11 and 19.

The following is excerpted from the BPAI decision regarding claims 11-23, which references "Subject Matter Eligibility of Computer Readable Media," Notice of the Director, Jan. 26, 2010;," a copy of which is attached for Applicant's convenience :

"The claims broadly cover transient, propagating signals. The Specification is silent as to what the claimed "computer readable medium" covers. Since a claim to a "computer readable medium" reasonably broadly covers both forms of nontransitory tangible media and transient, propagating signals, it necessarily covers non-statutory subject matter. This is so because transient, propagating signals are not patentable subject matter. See *In re Nuijten*, 500 F.3d 1346, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

Art Unit: 3695

The four categories together describe the exclusive reach of patentable subject matter. If a claim covers material not found in any of the four statutory categories, that claim falls outside the plainly expressed scope of §101 even if the subject matter is otherwise new and useful. We must therefore determine whether any of the four categories encompass the claims on appeal, and it is appropriate to consider each of the categories in turn. *In re Nuijten*, 500 F.3d at 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Because the scope of the claims is such that they include subject matter not patent-eligible under §101, the claims must be rejected under §101 as covering nonstatutory subject matter. See *also* "Subject Matter Eligibility of Computer Readable Media," Notice of the Director, Jan. 26, 2010; http://www.uspto.gov/patents/law/notices/101_crm_20100127.pdf.

For the foregoing reasons, we reject claims 11-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being drawn to nonpatentable subject matter." (p. 11. l. 6 – p. 12. l. 8).

Independent claims 98 and 121 fail to conform to the above guidelines established by Director Kappos' Subject Matter Eligibility notice and by the BPAI decision in the instant application by failing to include in the preamble "executable by a programmed computer" and by failing to explicitly narrow the claim to a non-transitory embodiment in the claimed limitations in order to avoid rejection under 35 USC 101.

Dependent claims 99-105 and 122-126 are rejected because of their dependence on rejected independent claims 98 and 121, respectively.

The preambles of claims 98 and 121 fail to include the word "executable" such in "computer executable non-transitory tangible storage medium".

It is suggested that the preamble of claims 98 and 121 be amended as follows: "A computer executable non-transitory tangible storage medium having computer instructions to perform method steps directing a computer with at least one processor to".

Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 89-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a clearly asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

6. Claims 89-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. For an application in this case, see the rejection under 35 USC 101.

7. Claims 89-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. For example, the expression “vendor mix” and service level are not contained in the specification. Neither is there support for the claimed limitations in the independent claims, with claim 89 as exemplary: “compute a vendor mix from prior purchases, future commitments, and a forecast inventory depletion for each period of a forecast planning period based on one or more scenarios for an item demand, an item price, an item availability and a specified service level for each of a plurality of items; and compute one or more variables for each item based upon the computed vendor mix.”.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 89-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

Art Unit: 3695

Independent claims 89, 98 and 106 provide for the use of a processor to perform calculations, but, since the claims do not set forth any action steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps which establish how this method is actually practiced.

Dependent claims 90-97, 99-105 and 107-114 are rejected because of their dependence on rejected independent claims 89, 98 and 106.

9. Claims 89-97 and 121-126 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention because of failing to include the necessary action verbs required in a process or method. Re. independent method claims 89 and 121, each step in a method must present the active verb in the “verb+ing” format in order to present the limitation in an active verb format. Applicant can remedy this aspect of the rejections by converting words such as “compute” into the action verb+ing format of computing, and so forth.

Dependent claims 90-97 and 115-126 are rejected because of their dependence on rejected independent claims 89, 98 and 106.

10. Claims 115-132 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

a) The unsupported and undefined limitation of “advanced” in the preamble of independent claims 115, 121 and 127 without providing any indication in the limitations of the independent claims to further distinguish an “advanced purchasing risk management method, system and computer readable medium” from the preambles of claims 89, 98 and 106, whose preambles simply declare, with claim 89 as exemplary, “A purchasing risk management method”. It is unclear what the metes and bounds of the limitation “advanced” are regarding claims 115-132. For purposes of examination the examiner is treating the word “advanced” as hyperbole, with no patentable weight.

b) The lack of fulfillment of the stated purpose in the preambles in the final limitations of independent claims 115, 121 and 127. The stated purpose is "An advanced purchasing risk management method, system and computer readable medium". The final limitations to "manage a supply chain risk base on said set of requisitions". Thus the purpose stated in each preamble is not fulfilled, making each independent claim indefinite.

11. Claims 89-114 and 128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention because of the unqualified limitation of "maximizing" business profitability. The metes and bounds of what is claimed by maximizing are unclear and thus indefinite.

12. Claims 89-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the elements. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted elements are the steps which would lead an ordinary practitioner of the art to successfully apply the invention to produce a concrete, reproducible quantitative valuation result of a firm.

For example,

- Independent claims 89, 98 and 106 claim a method, storage medium and system for using a processor to compute two aspects of vendor mix.

The omitted elements are the steps which give the invention practical application by concluding the steps with a real world end use. The end result of "generate and output a list" is abstract and not a practical application.

None of these inventions contain all the essential steps which would lead an ordinary practitioner of the art to successfully apply the invention to produce a concrete, reproducible purchasing risk management method, system and related storage medium for a organization.

Dependent claims 90-97, 99-105 and 107-114 are rejected because of their dependence on rejected independent claims 89, 98 and 106.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 89-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush et al. (US 6,119,102, hereafter Rush) in view of Sandretto (US Patent 5,812,988), Barr et al. (US Patent 5,761,442, hereafter Barr), Skeen et al. (US Patent 5,557,798, hereafter Skeen) and Gell et al. (US Patent 5,802,502).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Material Resource Systems (MRP's) became sophisticated with the growth and development of computer systems applications in business in the 1970's and 1980's. Computer Associates' ASK MANMAN system dominated in the 1980's into the early 1990's. SAP, Baan and others began to dominate in the mid- 1990's with very sophisticated systems. These systems integrate demand forecasts with manufacturing requirements, inventories, suppliers and accounting and accounts receivable and payable. Supply chain systems capabilities expanded these capabilities in approx. 1998 – 2000 when XML application overcame the communications challenge between disparate software systems. The XML application actually was solved in approx. the mid 1980's by IBM. Further, these techniques are taught to buyers, purchasing personnel and manufacturing personnel and related business administration students throughout the school systems of the USA.

Re. claims 89, 101 & 106, Rush discloses a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, comprising:

using the processor to:

- compute a vendor mix from one or more prior purchases (Col. 19, l. 17 – Bottom right in Table), future commitments (Col. 3, l. 10), one or more future

Art Unit: 3695

commitments and a forecast inventory depletion for each period of a forecast planning period based on one or more scenarios for an item demand (Col. 16, ll. 2-13), an item price (Col. 4, l. 50), an item availability (Manuf. Lead time - Col. 4, ll. 13-15. The ordinary practitioner would have seen it as obvious that this suggest item availability) and a specified service level for each of a plurality of items (Col. 4, ll. 13-23); and

- compute one or more variables for each item based upon the computed vendor mix (Col. 2, l. 2).

Neither Rush or Shepherd explicitly disclose:

- use of a quantity variability risk measure.
- performing an optimization calculation that incorporates one or more item demand forecasts based on one or more variables, and
- generate and output a list of actions that will maximize a business profitability.

However, Andretto discloses use of a quantity variability risk measure (Col. 11, ll. 63-64).

Barr discloses optimization calculations regarding risk factors that incorporates one or more item demand forecasts based on one or more variables (Col. 4, l. 66 – Col. 5, l. 9).

Skeen discloses generating an output of a list of actions (Col. 58, ll. 53-54).

Gell discloses maximizing of profit through a programmed computer process (Col. 11, ll. 3, 28).

Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell with his own knowledge in order to develop a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

Re. claims 90, 99 & 107, Rush discloses wherein the list of actions comprise a set of item quantities that should be purchased from each of one or more vendors (Purchases - Col. 3, ll. 15-25; Vendor - Col. 19, l. 17).

Re. claims 94, 103 & 111, Rush discloses the use of one or more variables which comprise one or more metrics (Col. 18, ll. 15-66 – all of these variables are metrics a understood by an ordinary practitioner at the time of Applicant's invention.).

Re. claims 96, 105 & 113, Rush discloses wherein the variable has a utility in developing a composite forecast (Col. 6, l. 66 – Col. 7, l. 5).

Re. claims 97 & 114, Rush discloses wherein the method further comprises:

- preparing a plurality of data related to a commercial enterprise for use in analysis, identifying a set of data required for analyzing the commercial enterprise from the prepared data, analyzing the set of data in an automated fashion as required to identify one or more statistics, and using the statistics and the set of data to develop a model of an enterprise current operation financial performance using one or more automated learning techniques where the commercial enterprise physically exists, and where the set of data comprises the one or more variables computed for each item based upon the computed vendor mix (Abstract; Col. 1, l. 62 - Col. 2, l. 5. Rush's MRP system has all of these characteristics).

14. Claims 91, 100 & 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush in view of Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell as applied to the rejections of claims 89, 98 and 106 above, and further in view of Towers (US Patent 4,566,066).

Re. claims 91, 100 & 108, none of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell explicitly disclose wherein the list of actions comprise a set of item quantities that should be purchased from each of one or more vendors for a given set of discount schedules. However, Towers discloses the use o discount schedules in the purchase/sale transaction process. (Col. 49, l. 11). Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen, Gell and Towers with his own knowledge in order to develop a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer

including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

15. Claims 92, 93, 101, 102, 109 & 110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush in view of Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell as applied to the rejections of claims 89, 98 and 106 above, and further in view of Reboh et al. (US Patent 4,866,634) and Alvin (US Patent 7,139,731 B1).

Re. claims 92, 101 & 109, none of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell explicitly disclose wherein one or more variables comprise an item obsolescence variable. However, Reboh discloses financial risk assessment and the deletion of obsolete instances of variables (financial risk – Col. 2, ll. 16-17; obsolescence variables – Fig. 18 – item 182, Col. 18, l. 49). Further, Alvin discloses the financial risks of inventory which may quickly become obsolete (Col. 1, ll. 30-31; Col. 3, l. 14). Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen, Reboh and Alvin with his own knowledge in order to develop a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

Claims 93, 102 & 110, Rush discloses or suggests wherein the one or more variables comprise a variable that combines an item trend variable (based on the demand forecast (Col. 6, ll. 66-67) and an item demand variability variable (in the MRP system which tracks item demand variability through the demand history file). None of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell explicitly disclose an item obsolescence risk variable. However, Reboh discloses financial risk assessment and the deletion of obsolete instances of variables (financial risk – Col. 2, ll. 16-17; obsolescence variables – Fig. 18 – item 182, Col. 18, l. 49). Further, Alvin discloses the financial risks of inventory which may quickly become obsolete (Col. 1, ll. 30-31; Col. 3, l. 14). Andretto discloses the technique of quantity variability risk measure. The ordinary practitioner would have found it obvious to apply the same variability risk measure to measure item obsolescence risk. Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as

obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen, Gell, Reboh and Alvin with his own knowledge in order to develop a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

16. Claims 95, 104 & 112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush in view of Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell as applied to the rejections of claims 89, 98 and 106 above, and further in view of Shepherd (US Patent 6,134,536).

Re. claims 95, 104 & 112, none of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell explicitly disclose a variable that combines a normalized item trend variable, a normalized item demand variability variable and a normalized item obsolescence risk variable where the scale of the item risk variable is reversed. However, Shepherd discloses the use of the technique of normalizing one or more variables (Col. 14, l. 31). Combining variables is disclosed by Rush (Col. 6, ll. 66-67). Reversing the scale of a variable is a design choice per the US Supreme Court's decision known as KSR which makes design choice one of the non-factual reasons for finding obviousness. How a scale is presented does not change the content or the message. Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Shepherd with his own knowledge in order to develop a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

17. Claims 115-132 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush, Sandretto, Barr and Skeen.

Re. Claims 115, 121 and 127, the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr and Skeen are cited above in the rejection of claims 89, 98 and 106.

As stated in the rejections under 35 USC 112-2nd paragraph, for purposes of examination the examiner is treating the word "advanced" in the preambles of claims 115, 121 and 126 as hyperbole, with no patentable weight.

- None of Sandretto, Barr or Skeen explicitly disclose generating at least one set of optimal purchasing requisitions for said items; and
- manage a supply chain risk based on said set of requisitions.

However, Adams discloses the creation of purchasing requisitions as part of a strategic supply chain process (purchasing requisitions- Abstract-requisitions; p. 2, right column – l. 9; Col. 21, l. 27. Supply chain management – Col. 1, ll. 58-59.).

Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Adams with his own knowledge in order to develop an advanced purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

Claims 118, 124 & 130, Rush discloses the use of one or more variables which comprise one or more metrics (Col. 18, ll. 15-66 – all of these variables are metrics as understood by an ordinary practitioner at the time of Applicant's invention.).

Claims 120, 126 & 132, Rush discloses wherein the variable has a utility in developing a composite forecast (Col. 6, l. 66 – Col. 7, l. 5).

18. Claims 95, 104 & 112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush in view of Sandretto, Barr and Skeen as applied to the rejections of claims 115, 121 and 127 above, and further in view of Shepherd (US Patent 6,134,536).

Claims 119, 125 & 131, wherein the one or more risk measures comprise a variable that combines a normalized quantity trend measure, a normalized quantity variability measure and a normalized obsolescence time measure.

none of Rush, Sandretto, Barr and Skeen explicitly disclose a variable that combines a normalized item trend variable, a normalized item demand variability variable and a

normalized item obsolescence risk variable where the scale of the item risk variable is reversed. However, Shepherd discloses the use of the technique of normalizing one or more variables (Col. 14, l. 31). Combining variables is disclosed by Rush (Col. 6, ll. 66-67). Reversing the scale of a variable is a design choice per the US Supreme Court's decision known as KSR which makes design choice one of the non-factual reasons for finding obviousness. How a scale is presented does not change the content or the message. Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Shepherd with his own knowledge in order to develop a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

19. Claims 116, 122 & 128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush in view of Sandretto, Barr and Skeen as applied to the rejections of claims 89, 98 and 106 above, and further in view of Gell.

Claims 116, 122 & 128, wherein the set of optimal purchasing requisitions maximizes a business profitability. However, Gell discloses maximizing of profit through a programmed computer process (Col. 11, ll. 3, 28).

Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen and Gell with his own knowledge in order to develop an advanced purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

20. Claims 117, 123 & 129 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rush in view of Sandretto, Barr and Skeen as applied to the rejections of claims 115, 121 and 127 above, and further in view of Reboh et al. (US Patent 4,866,634) and Alvin (US Patent 7,139,731 B1).

Claims 117, 123 & 129, Rush discloses or suggests wherein the one or more variables comprise a variable that combines an item trend variable (based on the demand forecast (Col. 6, ll. 66-67) and an item demand variability variable (in the MRP system which tracks item demand variability through the demand history file). None of Rush, Sandretto, Barr and Skeen explicitly disclose an item obsolescence risk variable. However, Reboh discloses financial risk assessment and the deletion of obsolete instances of variables (financial risk – Col. 2, ll. 16-17; obsolescence variables – Fig. 18 – item 182, Col. 18, l. 49). Further, Alvin discloses the financial risks of inventory which may quickly become obsolete (Col. 1, ll. 30-31; Col. 3, l. 14). Andretto discloses the technique of quantity variability risk measure. The ordinary practitioner would have found it obvious to apply the same variability risk measure to measure item obsolescence risk. Therefore, the ordinary practitioner of the art would have seen it as obvious to have combined the disclosures of Rush, Sandretto, Barr, Skeen, Reboh and Alvin with his own knowledge in order to develop a purchasing risk management method, storage medium and system implemented by a computer including a processor, motivated by a desire to provide a manufacturing requirements planning ("MRP") (Rush, col. 1, ll. 9-10).

Response to Arguments

21. Applicant's arguments filed on February 4, 2011 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

22. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 3695

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Siegfried Chencinski whose telephone number is (571)272-6792. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday, 9am to 6pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Kyle, can be reached on (571) 272-6746.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington D.C. 20231
or (571)273-8300 [Official communications; including After Final communications labeled "Box AF"]

(571) 273-6792 [Informal/Draft communications, labeled "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"]

Hand delivered responses should be brought to the address found on the above USPTO web site in Alexandria, VA.

SEC

At Unit 3695

April 9, 2011

Application/Control Number: 09/761,670
Art Unit: 3695

Page 18

/Charles R. Kyle/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3695